

toward the bottom of the river. The water gushed into the ditch. The flooding of the plantation had begun.

Leiningen let go the wheel. Now for the first time he realized he was coated from head to foot with ants. In spite of the kerosene, his clothes were full of them; more than enough had found their way to his body, others were clinging to his face. Now that he had carried out his task he began to feel the torment caused by the bites of hundreds of insects sawing and boring at his flesh. For an instant he was tempted to plunge into the river if only to rid himself of the torment. To be eaten by the *pirayas*?

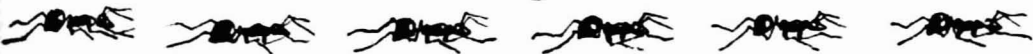
While he was already running again he tossed ants from his gloves and jacket, brushed them from his bleeding face, squashed them to death under his clothes. One of the creatures was clinging to his face right beside the rim of his goggles. He managed to tear it away, but the agony of the bite and its corroding acid penetrated to the eye nerves. His vision seemed impeded by fiery circles surrounded by milky fog; for a time he ran almost blinded, trying desperately not to trip and fall. His heart pounded painfully and irregularly, his lungs were compressed as by a giant fist. The burning girdle of kerosene toward which he was running appeared infinitely far away. A stone in his path—the planter stumbled, fell. He tried to rise, but felt as if he were pinned under a rock which made any move-

ment impossible. Something, however, that seemed outside him dragged him to his feet with superhuman power. He stood. He began to run again.

Through the blazing ring hurtled an apparition which collapsed on the ground on the other side of the ditch: Leiningen. At the moment he touched the ground, having achieved his goal, he lost consciousness, for the first time in his life. He looked frightful. The peons rushed up to him, stripped off his clothes, tore away the ants from his body which looked like a single, open, bleeding wound. In some places deep holes had been eaten into his flesh; in others the bones were showing. They carried him into the ranch house.

When the curtain of fire sank to the ground, the men saw, instead of the illimitable host of ants that had been waiting there half an hour ago, a wide expanse of water. Imprisoned between water and fire, the ants had been delivered up to the annihilation whose tool they had so often been. At the lower end of the ditch, at the place where the river dam had its second gap, the new lake flowed back into the river, sweeping along the lost armies to vanish forever.

Leiningen lay on his bed, swathed in bandages from head to foot. With herbs and ointments they had stopped the bleeding and dressed his wounds. "He won't die," said the old Indian who had bandaged him, "he doesn't want to."



## "GROSSRAUM" MEDICINE

The East Asiatic Medical Congresses which take place about once a year in the various countries of East Asia are in charge of keeping the peoples of the *Grossraum* of Greater East Asia healthy. The exchange of scientific knowledge, dealing particularly with the problems of tropical diseases, continue the tradition of former tropical congresses in East Asia. The first two congresses met in Tokyo and Manila, and for next year Hsinking has been chosen as the meeting place. It may be regarded as an outstanding success that, in the midst of war and the present difficult conditions, a congress of this kind could assemble this year in China, with delegates from all countries concerned participating.

The Congress was officially opened in Nanking but, except for the first day, it met in Shanghai.

Nineteen delegates, headed by Prof. Dr. Haruo Hayashi of Tokyo, came from Japan; twenty-eight from North China; nineteen from Manchoukuo; two from Burma; two from the Philippines; three from Thailand; and one delegate represented French Indo-China. Two German physicians were invited as honorary delegates. In addition to the delegates of the various countries, most Shanghai physicians, many doctors of the Imperial Japanese Army and Navy, and a large number of medical students participated in the Congress.

The Congress was opened by a lecture by Dr. Lu Yun Chi, the Director General of the National Health Administration of the Chinese Government, which was followed by a long list of lectures. These were subdivided into three sections running parallel. Section 1 dealt with tuberculosis; Sec-

tion 2 with biology, physiological chemistry, and dietetics; and Section 3 with internal medicine, surgery, and ophthalmology. A number of phar-

maceutical firms had arranged an exhibition of their products. There were also a number banquets and social gatherings.

## BOOK REVIEW

**Der Tanzfächer und andere kleine Geschichten aus Nippons heutigem Alltagsleben** (The Dancing Fan and other Short Stories from Nippon's Everyday Life of Today), translated by Kurt Meissner. (Tokyo, 1943, privately printed, 281 pp.)

Kurt Meissner, a German businessman and Japanologue, has published the German translation of 16 modern Japanese short stories in a volume privately printed in a limited edition. To the reader who is interested in the everyday life of the Japanese and their psychology, this book has more to say than many other books on Nippon, for here Nippon herself speaks to the reader in absorbing, well-written, and expertly translated stories. The translator has successfully endeavored to present a cross-section of modern Japanese literature by translating works by 16 representative Japanese authors, as well as of life in Nippon as it is today by choosing stories dealing with the lives of all classes—farmers, soldiers, artists, intellectuals, children, capitalists, office employees, etc.

Two of the stories contained in this volume, namely, "The Spell of Spring" by Jun Minamikawa, and "Old Jinshichi" by Joji Tsubota, appeared in an English translation in *The XXth Century*.—M.

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**Fossil Men.** Recent Discoveries and Present Problems, by Pierre Teilhard de Chardin. (Peking, 1943, Henri Veitch, 28 pp.)

The booklet, which is richly illustrated, consists of a lecture given at the Catholic University of Peking by the author, who is the founder of the Institute of Geobiology in Peking.

Like all the other publications by this author, this work merits attention by reason of its exceedingly interesting and enlightening representations and conclusions. It is probably the first brief

summary of all that has hitherto been written on palae-anthropology. This literature was as good as inaccessible, especially for the layman. Furthermore, a large number of fossil human remains have been unearthed in various parts of the world such as China, Java, South Africa, Palestine, and Europe in the course of the last twenty years. These new discoveries, together with all other known fossil human remains, are discussed in detail by the author, who divides them into "The Lower Pleistocene Men" (*Sinanthropus* and the Prehominians); "The Middle Pleistocene Men" (The Neanderthal Man and the Neanderthaloids); and "The Upper Pleistocene Men" (*Homo Sapiens*).

He ends his work with a "Summary and Conclusions: The Trend and Meaning of Human Evolution," containing the philosophical conclusions to which we have become accustomed in previous works by this author. Let us quote only two examples. Under "A key to the past" he writes:

"Why not extend and generalize this law [increasing cerebralization associated with increasing consciousness] from Man to the rest of the living world? Is not the human stem a branch (or perhaps rather the stalk) of the whole tree of life? And, if so, can life be different in the branch and in the tree?"

And his final sentence, under "A key to the future":

"Too many people believe that Prehistory dangerously bends our eyes down and back toward some sort of 'under-Mankind'. Its quite opposite effect, as a matter of fact, is to force our vision up and ahead, in the direction of an 'upper-Humanity', which, incidentally, will never materialize unless we fully develop within ourselves the exceptionally strong unifying powers exerted by inter-human sympathy and religious forces." —H. Höne.

## APPENDIX

### Condensed Version of the Lend-Lease Act

#### An Act to Promote the United States Defense

Notwithstanding any other law, the President may from time to time, when he deems it in the interest of our national defense, authorize the Secretaries of War and the Navy or the head of any other department:

(1) to manufacture in arsenals, factories, or shipyards under American jurisdiction or otherwise procure any defense article for a government or

any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States.

(2) to sell, transfer, exchange, lease, lend, or otherwise dispose of to any such government any defense article.

(3) to test, inspect, prove, repair, fit out, recondition, or otherwise place in good order any defense article for any such government.